NEWS AND VIEWS OF LEADING PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Edited by L. E. TUCKER

Marist Brothers' Success at Saint Ann's Academy—Originated Idea of Complete Supervision—Boys Kept from Evil Street Influence.

For twenty-two years St. Ann's Academy, conducted by the Marist Brothers, at 153 to 157 East 76th st., has earnestly trained boys, physically, intellectually and morally, toward the triple standard of culture, efficiency and character.

Sound scholarship, helpful manliness and Catholic principles have, from its foundation, been the basic principles of St. Ann's Academy. The first work of the school was to set up an excellent high school course, so carefully planned and so efficiently executed that the Regents soon inspected the school and approved it. Each year since then the students have been receiving Regents' counts and Regents' certificates of graduation.

But to accomplish academic and religious work according to regular high school regulations did not satisfy the desire of some of the Brothers, notably of Brother Daciamus, now the leading spirit of St. Ann's.

To give to the students a few hours of type training did seem to him and to his co-workers a limitation of the possibilities which the school ought to be able to accomplish. Therefore, Brother Daciamus carefully observed and set his scientifically trained mind to work to see how instruction could be supplemented by social training and how the boys could be removed from the danger of the unwholesome street influence to which they were subjected daily from 3 to 6 o'clock.

The result of this careful observation on the part of Brother Daciamus, an observation supplemented by much and long consultation with his colleagues, was a sweeping modification of the common system of the conduct of high schools and the introduction of what has become perhaps the most strikingly characteristic service of St. Ann's—namely, the day boarding system.

This day system practically places the boy during all of his daily absences from home under the direct supervision of the Brothers.

From 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon the boy is at school.

Every effort is made by the Brothers to make the school surroundings identical with home environment of the most desirable type. Thus, at an age when the mind is most plastic and highly impressionable the boy is safeguarded from the pitfalls of the street. Recreation adapted to his physical needs and to his mental status is provided for him, under the supervision of efficient, devoted teachers. Part of this three-hour period is given up to the preparation of the academic tasks of the morrow and is accomplished under the best possible conditions.

Thus, when the boy goes home to dinner he is ready to enjoy the social freedom of home society—a freedom which is undisturbed on the part of either parent or boy by the thought of difficult tasks for the morrow. This especial training in the preparation of the next day's new lessons and in the use of the study period is extremely valuable to the boy.

This especial training at St. Ann's has been the topic of much well deserved praise for that institution—praise bestowed both by clergy and by laymen.

Among the boys at St. Ann's are many whose parents are business people too much engrossed with economic cares to be able to give to their boys proper training during the week. These boys remain at the academy five days of the week, but they spend week ends home with their parents. The Brothers are particularly desirous of having them make these weekly visits home in order that home influence may not be lessened and home ties loosened in consequence.

Another distinguishing characteristic of St. Ann's is that its course of study and training is not so purely academic as it is scientific. Thus it may be seen that St. Ann's has risen to the occasion and been one of the first institutions to give to boys a course of training that will fit them for solving the new vocational problems.

A glance at the graduates here pictured will show the high type of Catholic youth that this institution produces. Nearly all of the graduates are accustomed to seek college training in schools of applied science. Cornell, Columbia, Fordham and City College are among the higher institutions of learning which this year's graduates will attend.

In five years the number of students at St. Ann's has increased from 120 to 337. The daily attendance averages 280.

That this new type of day school, which "gives to the boy all of the advantages of a boarding school while allowing him to spend his nights at home," is an excellent innovation in day school education is attested to by the fact that last year the Horace Mann High School, that excellent academic institution conducted under the wing of Columbia University, introduced this day boarding school feature which was inaugurated by St. Ann's.

The City of New York this year recognized this beneficial St. Ann's plan of saving boys from the street by introducing in many of its large city elementary schools for boys the "afternoon athletic centre," which aims to amuse boys and keep them off the street from 3 to 5:30 o'clock each day.

At the recent commencement in June Alfred J. Talley, ex-Civil Service Commissioner, warmly praised St. Ann's Academy as one of "the largest, best and most efficient boy saving schools of New York."

Thus, under the gentle but firm and wise guidance of Brother Daciamus, assisted by his associate Marist Brothers, in the heart of this great city St. Ann's Academy does yeoman service in the great and noble cause of education. Its service is expressed in two ways or in two forms—first, in the actual saving of thousands of boys from pernicious influence, and, second, as a model institution to demonstrate what religious training, joined to efficient and practical scholarship, can accomplish for the good of a cosmopolitan community.

J. GLENNEN - J. FERNANDEZ C. DAVOT. J. LUDFORD. J. PLANE. H. MARCEAU, J. DEWITT. W. STOVALD. J. PECORA. - GRADUATES OF ST. ANNS ACADEMY. JUNE 1914.

PAWLING - SCHOOL GRADUATES - 1

ENDOWMENT FOR HENDRIX COLLEGE

Institution Raises $300,000 and Will Seek Equal Sum to Gain $100,000 Offered.

On May 29, at its meeting in New York City, the General Education Board offered Hendrix College, of Conway, Ark., a conditional gift of $100,000. The conditions upon which the gift was dependent were: First, that Hendrix College should raise $300,000 more; and second, that $150,000 of this total $400,000 should be used for building purposes and $250,000 should be added to the endowment. The college has accepted the terms of the gift and will at once proceed to raise the $300,000 required.

Previous to this offer, that is, on March 1, 1914, Hendrix College closed out its first $300,000 endowment and invested this amount in safe interest-bearing securities. Of this sum, the college raised $225,000 and the General Education Board raised $225,000.

This year the alumni and old students have just erected on the campus, at the cost of $15,000, a beautiful home for the president.

GULF COAST ACADEMY

Training of Body and Mind Under Ideal Conditions.

In many ways the Gulf Coast Military Academy is ideal for the boy, for it is out in the country, five miles from town, on the sea coast. This enables the boys to avoid the distracting influences of city life and prevents anything from interfering with the school work. The climate is such that a boy spends all his leisure time out-of doors all the year round, and there is hardly a night when he cannot sleep on the great galleries of the dormitories.

The school is limited to one hundred boarding boys, and there is a teacher for each twenty. In this way every boy gets from his teachers that personal attention without which his progress is necessarily not the best. The teachers all live on the campus, and are in constant contact with the students, not only in the schoolroom, but also in their daily lives. This means much, both for discipline and for the moral tone of the school.

The military work is of great value to the growing boy. He learns lessons of obedience, neatness, system and self-control; lessons that he must learn some time, if he is to attain success. Here these habits become second nature. At the same time the boy receives from the drills the best possible opportunity for development.

The Gulf Coast Military Academy encourages every sort of out-of-door athletic game. Because of the climate there is hardly a day during the year when there are not games of baseball, football, basketball, or tennis going on the splendid athletic field. Throughout nearly the whole yearly session there are swimming and boating. All of these exercises are under careful and capable instructors, and the swimming and boating are in charge of a seaman of exceptional ability. These things keep the boy busy in a normal, healthful way, and at no time does a visitor to the academy find boys cooped up in their rooms during the hours of recreation. Thus, not only are the boys kept happy and well, but many a difficulty of discipline is avoided.

MOTHERCRAFT SCHOOL

Announcement of Summer Session at Chautauqua.

The School of Mothercraft, Mary L. Read, director, has announced a summer session of its activities at Chautauqua, N. Y., this year.

The activities of this school will centre about two children's cottages, in which children, with or without their parents, will be received as boarders. One of these will be within the Chautauqua limits and one just outside.

The course of instruction will include lectures by Miss Read, Earl Barnes, Professor Scott Nearing and others. Practice work in the care of babies and children, kindergarten and playground games, story telling and study of individual children will be given in connection with the mothercraft cottages, the Chautauqua kindergarten and playgrounds.

The session of the school will be eight weeks in length. It extends from July 6 to August 29.

The School of Mothercraft was first opened in a dwelling house on West End av., in New York City, several years ago, as a home for the teaching of mothering. It is the only school of its kind in this country. Similar schools have for years been conducted in foreign lands, notably Sesame House, in London, and Pestalozzi-Froebel House, in Berlin.

The work of the school is designed to meet the needs of young women, mothers, mothers' assistants, social workers, nurses, kindergartners, in fact, of all women who desire special training in the understanding of the child and in the knowledge of how to meet, sympathetically and intelligently, the questions of children.

The summer school offers special advantages to parents taking courses of lectures on the grounds. This is accomplished through its staff of trained mother's helpers, who will care for infants and children left in charge of the school. This service is open to parents residing in the school cottages and to those living elsewhere.

Miss Read is glad at all times to talk "mothercraft," and hopes to make the mothercraft cottages a centre for parents and children during the season.

AT WESTERN RESERVE

President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University announced yesterday official appointments, promotions and changes for the college year 1914-'15 as follows:

Adelbert College.

PROMOTIONS.

Harry William Springsteen, Ph. D., from associate professor to be professor of physics.

Howard Spencer Woodward, A. B., from assistant professor to be associate professor of English.

Oscar Emil Staff, Ph. D., from instructor to be assistant professor of romance languages.

Clark Dixon Lamberton, Ph. D., from instructor to be assistant professor of Biblical literature.

Bernadotte Everly Schmitt, M. A. (Oxon.), Ph. D., from instructor to be assistant professor of history.

Edward von den Steinen, M. D., from instructor to be assistant professor of physical education.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Francis Chester Becker, A. B., to be instructor in philosophy.

Arthur Hamilton, A. M., to be instructor in romance languages.

Richard Foster Jones, A. M., to be instructor in English.

Richard Stanley Forsythe, A. M., to be instructor in English.

Harold Hossack McGregor, A. B., to be instructor in chemistry.

Paul I. Neergaard, A. B., to be instructor in sociology.

Dorus Powers Randall, A. M., to be instructor in physics.

Arthur Otto Groll, Ph. D. (1913), to be instructor in German.

Joel D. Eshleman, A. B., to be instructor in mathematics.

BLAIR ACADEMY'S SUCCESS

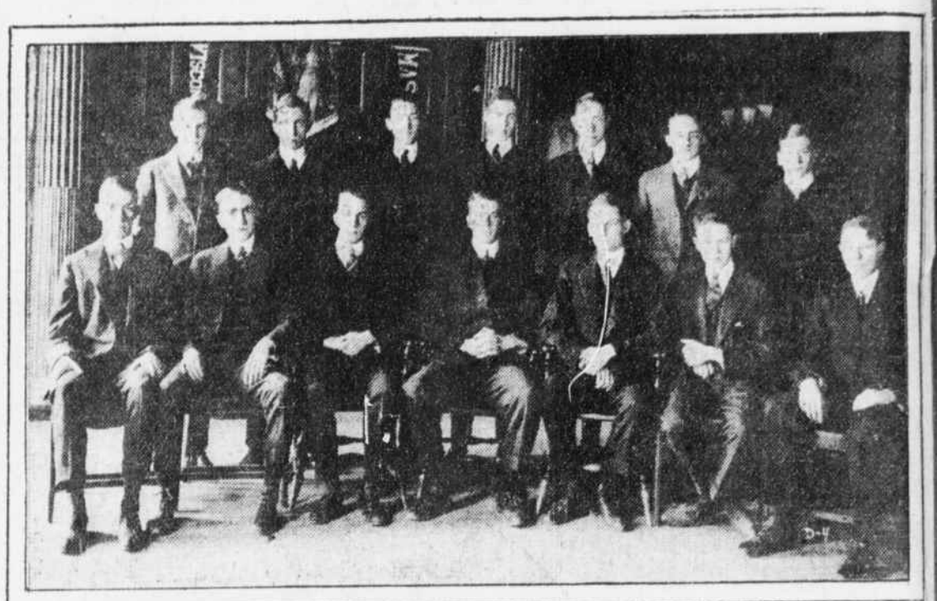
Year's Activities of Institution Show Progress.

Blair Academy closed its most successful year, with a record enrolment and a very pleasant commencement season. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D., of Brooklyn. The commencement address was delivered on Wednesday, June 10, by the Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City.

The graduating class consisted of thirty students, all of whom expect to go either to college or some technical school.

One of the chief incidents of the commencement season was the announcement by the principal, Dr. John C. Sharpe, of the erection of a new boys' gymnasium, to be ready as early as possible next autumn. The building will be 155 feet in length and 45 feet in width, and will differ from any gymnasium heretofore erected by any school. The building will be two stories. The first story will contain the lockers, director's offices, swimming pool, and a complete outfit in every particular, with reference to the convenience of the students, and will be adjusted to meet the most rigid sanitary requirements. The second story will be divided into two parts, one of which will be devoted to class drills and apparatus exercises, and the other to basketball, handball and the games not requiring any apparatus.

The prospects for the coming year are most flattering. More students have been enrolled than in June of any previous year. There is every indication that every room in the great buildings on the campus will be engaged very early in the summer vacation.



GRADUATES TOME SCHOOL, PORT DEPOSIT, MARYLAND JUNE - 1914.
STANDING - GERHAUSER, RUSSELL, CAMERON, BUCKLEY, OLMSTED, WHALEY, DAVIS.
SEATED - JOHNSON, HENRY HENDERSON, BURROUGH (PRESIDENT) NEHAUS, HITCHINS, BUCK.

BERKELEY SCHOOL GOES TO CAMP

On Friday last a merry party of eagerly expectant, light-hearted boys and their camp leaders—to the number of forty in all—started from the Berkeley School for their summer camp at Lake Champlain. The party went by the night boat to Troy, thence by way of train to Burlington.

Last Monda a yparty of other Berkeley boys started to make the journey to the camp by motor boat up the Hudson, through the Champlain Canal, Lake George and Lake Champlain.

COLONEL FOWLER SOLVES PROBLEM

Kentucky Military Institute Tries Out Striking Scheme in Training Boys.

Problems peculiar to boys' schools have been studied by eminent educators in all parts of the country, but no solution of these problems has proved more acceptable than the one original with Colonel C. W. Fowler, superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute, and now in practice in that school.

The trying time for all schools north of Jacksonville is the period in January and March, when it is impossible to keep out of doors even when possible to get out. To house lively boys in superheated, often ill-ventilated rooms, inviting them to misappropriate their time, squander their strength, and indulge in those practices that are inevitable where such conditions prevail, is little short of criminal.

Colonel Fowler is not the only educator to observe that boys are far better off mentally, morally and physically when their recreation hours are spent in the fresh, sunny air. But he is the first of the students of school ethics to suggest and practise the only rational method of giving boys out-of-door recreation during the entire year.

For nine years Colonel Fowler has operated a winter plant on the Indian River, 190 miles south of Jacksonville, Fla., transporting his entire school, servants and staple provisions by special train soon after the Christmas holidays. This migration has not only proved the claims of its originator, but has demonstrated that better school work, a higher sense of self-respect, and normal, healthy conditions result. The winter home in Florida consists of permanent quarters completely equipped for 150 boys and every advantage that will promote health, earnest work and right relations is provided.

It has required unusual patience, indefatigable labor and prolonged faith on the part of Colonel and Mrs. Fowler to convince the public that their method of boy-training is the right and practical solution of the problem.

How to Make That Garden of Mine Yield Its Utmost

Roses for Special Purposes—Why We Want Toads in Our Garden—Bothersome Garden Problems.

EDITED BY E. L. D. SEYMOUR, B. S. A.

THERE are roses and roses, and the varietal names that any expert or professional grower has at the end of his tongue are enough to make your head spin. Making a very general and arbitrary classification, however, we can say that there are three types with which the gardener on a small space can beautify his grounds. First, there are the climbers with the "old, original" Crimson Rambler, the far daintier but rather similar Dorothy Perkins and various related forms varying from peculiar magenta shades and deep reds to pure white. In several of the latter, by the way, the buds are a delicate yellow right up to the time of opening, when the white of the inner side of the petals makes it appear as if the vine had been subjected to a magic touch. In this same group we should mention, too, the trailing types that are so effective when started over a steep bank or at the top of a stone wall set into the face of a terrace.

A second rather distinct form is the standard or tree rose, in which the impressive cluster of large, rich blossoms is borne at the top of a long, straight, bare stem. Such plants are, of course, examples of the skill of nurserymen in growing the branchless stalks of the cinina or rugosa species and budding upon them the improved, floriferous variety, whatever it may be. The original purpose of the standard rose was to vary the level of the rose garden, but its rather ungainly stiffness renders it particularly adaptable to and usually associated with the formal garden built on geometrical lines. However, it is frequently a valuable material in a herbaceous border where a generous splash of color is desired at a height of three feet or more, and where there is an abundance of other plants to grow up and hide the bare trunk. One disadvantage of the standard is its tenderness and the tendency of the stem to sunscald. This may be offset by a little added care—namely, the wrapping of the bush with straw in the late fall and its staking at all times.

In the third group, which we may call the bushy roses, we can include everything else—the delicate teas, the hardier hybrids, the coarser rugosa type and anything that is just "garden rose." Of course, such a classification is in part a matter of treatment, since individuals of one group may by different care and training be thrown into one of the others.

The most essential thing in the care of any sort of rose right now is the destruction of the rose chafer. This slender, buff colored adhesive beetle, often called erroneously "June bug," and sometimes "Hessian bug," is one of the most destructive of rose pests and a cause of distinct injury to grapes and several other food and flower plants. Unfortunately, it withstands most efforts along spraying lines, so that the only sure treatment is the hand picking of the individual beetles into a vessel of kerosene. However, its active eating stage comes to an end about July 4, so that, whatever you do, you must get busy soon or save your warfare for next year's crop.

The second obstacle that the rosarian must overcome or ward off is mildew, which affects nearly all types and species. The most effective fungicide for this particular disease is sulphide of potassium at the rate of one ounce to two gallons of water, but if you are using Bordeaux mixture on other crops you can use it on the roses with almost equal success. The standard formula including a little arsenate of lead will also help in reducing the number of chafers.

There then remains the aphis, which can nearly always be found in large numbers clustered on the tender young shoots. As usual, kerosene emulsion twice a month will take care of this enemy.

PRUNING FOR ROSE BUSHES

Pruning is a very effective operation at this season if done in the right way and on the right plants. In the case of the old-fashioned types that bloom but once a season it is best to cut back rather severely as soon as the flowering is over. This causes the development of strong new growth on which flowers will be borne next summer. Where the rambler sorts are grown on a low trellis or as a bush this same severe pruning is a good scheme. It may appear cruel, but you will find that a new growth of from five to ten feet is quite possible before cold weather.

Where the vine covers a porch or pergola you will, of course, want to leave the foliage as dense as possible. In this case do not prune at all unless to head back unruly shoots and cause a branching and thickening of lanky stems.

A correspondent has just written to ask what to do for a Dorothy Perkins plant that "seems to have grown to shoots. Some are as long as four feet and thicker than the parent stem." It may be that this precocious development is the result of heavy spring or winter pruning. If so the best plan is to refrain from any further trimming except, perhaps, the pinching back of the terminal buds of the longest shoots. It may become necessary to dig a narrow trench around the plant just deep enough to permit cutting some of the main roots two to three feet from the stem. Still another way to induce thicker branching growth is to bend the stems sharply every couple of feet so as to avoid a straight upward course for the flow of sap, since this often results in bare stems tipped with rosettes of leaves.

Of course, a healthy, vigorous cane growth is highly desirable—unless it takes place at the expense of blossoms—because plenty of wood this year means plenty of flowers next season. However, by the use of liquid manure and bone meal or such other well balanced fertilizers instead of a highly nitrogenous material, such as nitrate of soda, it should be possible to produce a thrifty growth of both wood and flowers in good proportion.

The following is contributed by Sara Savage Muller, of Brooklyn:

"How to protect his crops against insect pests is about the most difficult problem that faces every gardener. Spraying is the usual practice, but it is expensive and often gives only temporary relief. He who is wise enough to encourage the presence of birds and insect eating animals is really solving the problem, for where they are numerous it is practically impossible for insects to get the upper hand and become pests.

"Among all insect eating animals none is so useful to the farmer as the common toad, since it feeds chiefly upon noxious insects, such as grasshoppers, crickets, potato bugs, gypsy moths, brown tailed moths, cabbage worms, cut worms, weevils and others. Moreover, it is possessed of not a single harmful habit, being in this respect even more desirable than any other inhabitant of the garden—either feathered, furry or otherwise.

"The toad does not pursue its prey, but depends entirely upon quickness of its tongue for its capture. It selects an advantageous spot, perhaps beneath a bug infested potato vine, in front of an ant nest or beneath a street light, and there waits for its prey to come within reach of its long, ribbon-like tongue. This is attached to the front instead of the back of its mouth, and the tip end is coated with a glutinous substance, which adheres to anything with which it may come in contact. During the summer the writer had many opportunities of observing where and how toads catch their prey.

"There was one particular toad that hunted every night on our walk beneath a brilliant incandesent lamp that attracted swarms of insects, many of which, after dashing themselves against the lamp, fell to the ground. If still alive these were soon snatched up by the toad, which, however, always disdained everything that appeared lifeless. As insect after insect fell to the ground the toad, leaning forward on its front legs, eagerly watched them, and the instant they began to wriggle like a flash, its long, treacherous tongue darted forth and captured them; so swift and so accurate was the aim of that tongue that seldom did it miss its mark

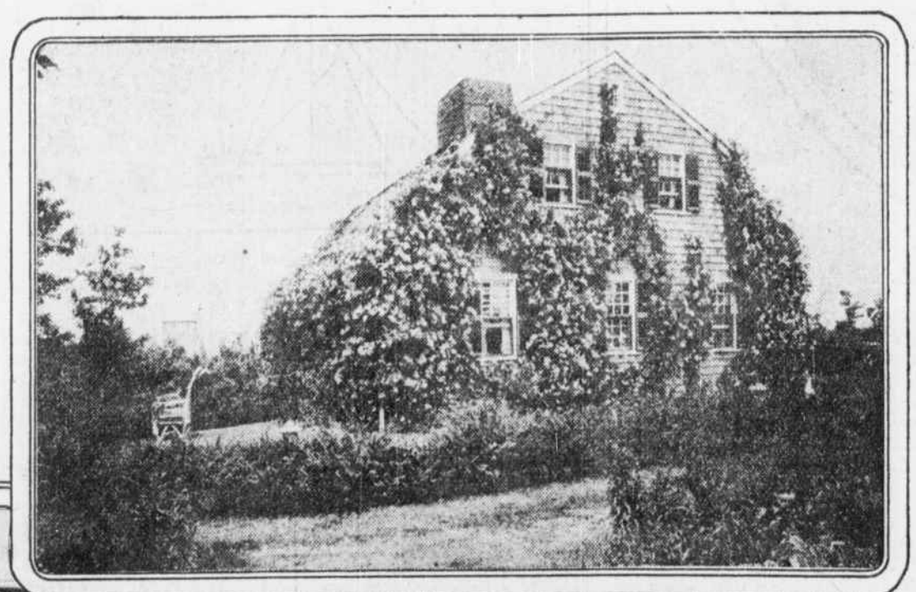
"Why do we not follow the example of the English farmer, who raises toads for the purpose of fighting insect pests? He can purchase in the market adult toads for breeding at $25 per hundred.

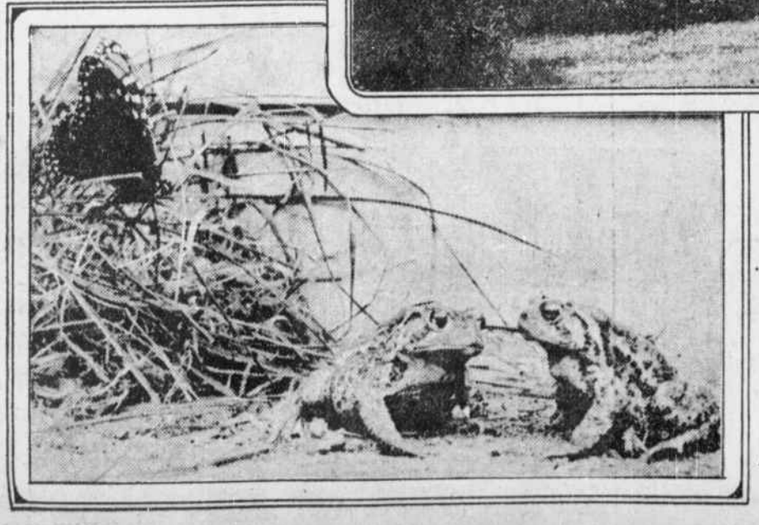
"When an English farmer wishes to establish a toad colony, he purchases in April, the beginning of the mating season, a number of adult toads and conveys them to a small, artificial pond (in case there is no natural pond or quiet stream on his estate), where, after mating, the females deposit their eggs. The imported parents usually wander away later on, since the locality is strange to them, but the young ones which are raised upon the farm consider the estate home, and, exhibiting a strong homing instinct, will seldom stray, hunting year after year in the same locality and royally repaying him by keeping his gardens and lawns free from noxious insects.

"A. B. Kirkland, in his article on 'The American Toad,' tells how Celia Thaxter, a well known authoress, discovering that her beautiful gardens at the Isles of Shoals were being injured by insects, imported a large number of toads and set them free in her gardens, which were soon saved from further injury.

"Toads are as useful and as desirable in the greenhouse as in the garden. At Malden, Mass., a rare collection of orchids was being badly injured by myriapods and sow bugs, when on the advice of Mr. Kirkland toads were introduced, the insects were devoured and the orchids were saved.

"Let us hope that our wide awake American farmers and gardeners will follow the example of their English brothers and establish toad colonies throughout our country. The expense would be small, while the benefit derived would be great."





ONE WAY TO USE CLIMBING ROSES CUT BACK THE OLD CANES AFTER THEY BLOSSOM TO STIMULATE NEW GROWTH AND NEXT YEARS FLOWERS

ALL TOO LITTLE APPRECIATED, THE TOAD IS ONE OF THE GARDNER'S BEST FRIENDS

Photos Courtesy Doubleday Page & Co

What is meant by "culture" and "inoculation" in raising beans, and to what other plants may the method be applied to advantage? Where can such a material (if such there be) be obtained? H. G. D.

Beans, peas, clover, alfalfa and all other members of the important family of plants known as legumes enjoy a peculiar relationship with a remarkable class of bacteria that has the power of taking nitrogen out of the air instead of from the soil water—the source of food for most plants. These bacteria live in the roots of the plants—practically as parasites—and store up the nitrogen they gather in small lumps, or nodules, that can always be found on vigorous plants of the leguminous group. When the bacteria are absent the growth of the plants is greatly retarded; in fact, in the case of alfalfa it is practically impossible to get a stand. The process of adding the bacteria to the soil or of soaking the seed with a solution containing them is called innoculation, and the solution of bacilli is a culture. This innoculation of soil is usually accomplished by mixing with it some previously "infected" earth—that is, from a field where there is or has been a good growth of the desired legume. Garden peas and beans are usually treated with a proprietary solution, such as Farmogerm (manufactured by the Earp Thomas Farmogerm Company, of Bloomfield, N. J.), or the nitrogen bacteria (manufactured by the Homewood Nitrogen Company, of New York City). Possibly your local garden supply store handles these.

I would like to know if pulverized sheep manure, of which I have seen several advertisements, can be used in the same way as ordinary stable manure. G. O. M.

The commercial sheep manures, being dried and pulverized, are highly concentrated and quickly available in comparison with ordinary manure. They are therefore more effective as top dressings for lawns or growing crops than when ploughed in before planting. Moreover, their relatively high cost makes this latter practice too expensive. Furthermore, they add to the soil but little humus (decayed vegetable matter), which gives barnyard manure much of its value. Of course, if you don't mind the expense you can use sheep manure at any time and in large quantities with only the best of results, provided you add the necessary humus in some other form.

Would you advise the use of sawdust as a mulch on a sandy soil to prevent evaporation, and if so what kind is best? A. S. R.

Decidedly not. In the first place, sawdust rots very slowly, especially in a dry, sandy soil. This means that it would supply practically no plant food. Secondly, it is believed that sawdust creates more or less of an acid condition, which seriously retards plant growth. As an absorbent in stables sawdust is quite satisfactory and if well mixed with manure and kept moist it can be used without doing any harm. But to prevent evaporation from the soil it is worse than useless. Why look for anything better than a loose, shallow mulch of the soil itself? For you won't be able to find it.

My grape leaves are becoming covered with yellowish-white patches, which look as if caused by an insect, but I cannot find any worms on them. What is liable to be the trouble? U. S. D.

Without doubt the grape leaf hopper is at work, but he is so small and so active that it is not strange that he escapes your notice. Fortunately, this is just the time to destroy it by spraying with tobacco extract. If the label guarantees 2.5 per cent or so of nicotine sulphate dilute the extract with 150 parts of water; if it contains 40 per cent. nicotine sulphate use 1,500 parts of water. These two strengths are commonly offered on the markets. In spraying be sure that the under side of the leaves are thoroughly wetted. If you are using bordeaux mixture or arsenate of lead for other pests you can mix the tobacco extract with either or both without lessening its value.